

is a new county record. Thus, the number of counties where *C. entrerianus* is known in the United States is increased by 40% to a total of 21 counties.

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A FIRST REPORT OF *LEPTOCHLOA SCABRA* NEES (POACEAE) FROM ALABAMA. — Recent examination of herbarium material of *Leptochloa* Beauv. has revealed the presence of *Leptochloa scabra* Nees in Alabama, which we report for the first time. It now appears to be established in south Alabama along the Tombigbee River, the Mobile River, and in the Mobile Delta.

Commonly called Rough Sprangletop, this is first report for the species in the United States outside of Louisiana, where it apparently became adventive in the New Orleans area and was collected there by A. B. Langlois as early as 1884. It has since spread throughout much of Louisiana (Allen 1980), where it can form large populations. For example, *L. scabra* is common in localized areas of the Bonnet Carre Spillway in St. Charles Parish, where it occurs with *Leptochloa panicoides* (Presl) Hitchc. (N. Snow, pers. obsv. 1990).

*Leptochloa scabra* can be easily confused with *L. panicoides*. The former is distinguished by its shorter, tightly imbricate spikelets, the keeled lemmas, its distinctly flexuous panicle branches, and culms that are somewhat flattened near the base. The earlier report by Lelong (1988) for *L. panicoides* in south Alabama is here amended to *L. scabra*.

Rough sprangletop is native to tropical America, occurring from Michoacan, Mexico, south to Argentina and Brazil, and in the West Indies (Hitchcock 1936). It seems likely that it will continue to spread slowly in the semitropical humid regions in the United States.

Specimens examined: ALABAMA. Mobile Co.: by truck bypass 98-90 across river from Mobile, sandy dock area, 20 Sep 1975, *Kral* 56597 (MO); T2N, R1E, E boundary of Sect. 20, sandbar of small island along W bank of Tombigbee River, directly N of its confluence

with the Alabama River, with *Cyperus erythrorhizos*, *Eragrostis glomerata*, *Fimbristylis vahlilii* and *Aster lateriflorus*, 25 Oct 1980, M. G. Lelong 11.732 (MO; USAM). Washington Co.: T2N, R1E, SE corner of Sect. 6, common along N bank of Tombigbee River, with *Sphenoclea zeylanica*, *Spermacoce glabra*, *Cyperus erythrorhizos*, 25 Oct 1980, M. G. Lelong 11.759 (MO; USAM). Baldwin Co.: T3N, R2E, SW 1/4 of Sect. 40, clay bluff along S bank of Alabama River cutoff, with *Spermacoce glabra*, *Fimbristylis vahlilii*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, 25 Oct 1980, M. G. Lelong 11.774 (MO; USAM); T1N, R1E, near E boundary of Sect. 54, wooded banks of Bottle Creek, about 0.25 mi E of Indian mounds, Indian Mound Island, Mobile Delta, with *Leonotis nepetaefolia*, *Apros americana*, *Matelea gonocarpa*, 15 Nov 1980, M. G. Lelong 11.892 (MO; USAM).

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OCCURRENCE OF *POTAMOGETON PERFOLIATUS* L. (POTAMOGETONACEAE) IN LOUISIANA — Louisiana collections of *Potamogeton perfoliatus* are few in number and are restricted to the northern and eastern shorelines of Lake Pontchartrain and adjacent marsh areas. Ogden (1943) listed a specimen collected by Riddell from the Tchefuncte River lighthouse at Lake Pontchartrain on 16 August 1838. Haynes (1968) reported a specimen collected by Clair A. Brown (LSU 5676) from St. Tammany Parish at Mandeville in 1945. Montz (1978) observed that *P. perfoliatus* was abundant in 1973 near Pointe aux Herbes in Orleans Parish. However, Mayer (1986) noted the conspicuous absence of *P. perfoliatus* from the Lake Pontchartrain estuarine system in 1985. Lester (1988) listed the current status of the species in Louisiana as unknown and reported that recent attempts to locate populations as unsuccessful.

On 21 June 1990, we found a 7 × 17 m submerged bed of *P. perfoliatus* along the northern shoreline of Lake Pontchartrain, ca. 1500 m west of Bayou Lacombe, south of the St. Tammany State Wildlife Refuge, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. The St. Tammany State Wildlife Refuge is classified as brackish marsh according to Chabreck (1972). The bed was ca. 20 m from the shoreline in water ca. 0.6 m deep. This location is about 11